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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/727,942 | 12/03/2003 | Peter J. Hartmaier | 3399P116 | 7405 |

26529 7590 09/09/2005

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| EXAMINER |
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SANTIAGO CORDERO, MARIVELISSE

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2687

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,942

Applicant(s)

HARTMAIER, PETER J.

Examiner

Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero

Art Unit

2687

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The references cited in the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) filed on 5/12/2004 have been considered.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: a period is missing at the end of paragraph [0033].

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 14-15, the limitations “to route the message to a non-CDMA network” (claim 14) and “wherein the non-CDMA network is an Internet” (claim 15) are not described in the specification. The specification does disclose the mobile wireless network interconnection comprising a short message server center (SMSC) for routing to the destination network (Fig. 5). However, the specification does not describe the limitations “to route the message to a non-

CDMA network” and “wherein the non-CDMA network is an Internet” as recited in claims 14 and 15, respectively.

Applicant is invited to show where in the specification the Examiner can find support for these limitations, if Applicant believes otherwise.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-3, 6-10, 12-13, 16, 18-23, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ahn et al. (hereinafter “Ahn”; Pub. No.: US 2002/0061745; cited in IDS filed on 5/12/2004).

Regarding claim 1, Ahn discloses a method to send a message from a first mobile communication device in a first wireless network to a second mobile communication device in a second wireless network (Figs. 10-11), the method comprising: receiving the message in a first format compatible with the first wireless network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0121]); and translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with the second wireless network (page 7, paragraph [0122]).

Regarding claim 2, Ahn discloses the method of claim 1 (see above), wherein the first wireless network is a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) network and the second wireless network is a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that GSM network is a type of TDMA network).

Regarding claim 3, Ahn discloses the method of claim 1 (see above), wherein the first wireless network is a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network and the second wireless network is a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 6, Ahn discloses the method of claim 1 (see above), further comprising: determining whether a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and forwarding the translated message to the second mobile communication device in the second wireless network if the destination number is valid (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that the HLR transmits the location information of the receipt terminal and the recipient mobile device receives the message, hence, the destination number must have been valid in order for it to receive it).

Regarding claim 7, Ahn discloses a method to send a message from a first mobile communication device operating on a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network to a second mobile communication device (Figs. 10-11; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]), the method comprising: determining whether the second mobile communication device operates on a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and translating the message from a GSM compatible format directly into a CDMA compatible format (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 8, Ahn discloses the method of claim 7 (see above), further comprising: forwarding the message in the CDMA compatible format to the second mobile communication device (pages 7-8, paragraph [0122]).

Regarding claim 9, Ahn discloses a method to send a message from a first mobile communication device to a second mobile communication device (Figs. 10-11), the method comprising: checking whether a destination number in a first part of the message is valid in a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network on which the second mobile communication device operates on (Fig. 11, reference numerals S920 and S930; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and sending an acknowledgement (Fig. 11, reference numeral S930; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]) to cause a second part of the message, forward short message (FSM), to be forwarded to an interconnection from a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network on which the first mobile communication device operates on, if the destination number is valid in the Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (Fig. 11, reference numeral S940; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 10, Ahn discloses the method of claim 9 (see above), further comprising: receiving the FSM from the GSM network (Fig. 11, reference numeral S940; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); translating the FSM into a CDMA compatible format (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and forwarding the translated FSM to the second mobile communication device via the CDMA network (Fig. 11, reference numerals S960 and S980; page 7, paragraph [0122]).

Regarding claim 12, Ahn discloses a mobile wireless network interconnection (Figs. 10-11, reference numerals 120, 130, 300, 220, and 230) comprising: a home location register (HLR) to store information of a plurality of mobile communication devices in a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (Figs. 10-11, reference numeral 220; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and a mobile switching center (MSC) to translate a message from a Global System for

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Mobile Communications (GSM) compatible format to a CDMA compatible format and to forward the message to the CDMA network using the information in the HLR if the message is for a mobile communication device in the CDMA network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that reference numeral 300 is fairly characterized as a MSC because it connects the CDMA network with the GSM network (page 2, paragraph [0025])).

Regarding claim 13, Ahn discloses the mobile wireless network interconnection of claim 12 (see above), wherein the message is a short message system (SMS) message (Figs. 10-11).

Regarding claim 16, Ahn discloses a wireless communication system comprising: a first wireless network (Figs. 10-11); and an interconnection coupling the first wireless network to a second wireless network (Figs. 10-11, reference numeral 300), the interconnection being operable to reformat a message from a first mobile communication device operating on the first wireless network directly into a format compatible with the second wireless network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 18, Ahn discloses the method of claim 16 (see above), wherein the message is a short message system (SMS) message (Figs. 10-11).

Regarding claim 19, Ahn discloses the wireless communication system of claim 16 (see above), wherein the interconnection is operable to determine whether a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that the HLR transmits the location information of the receipt terminal and the recipient mobile device receives the message, hence, the destination number must have been valid in order for it to receive it).

Regarding claim 20, Ahn discloses the method of claim 16 (see above), wherein the first wireless network is a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network and the second wireless network is a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 21, Ahn discloses the method of claim 16 (see above), wherein the interconnection is used as a firewall between the first and second wireless networks (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that according to Applicant's specification (page 16, paragraph [0039]), it teaches that the interconnection can be used as a firewall **since the HLR can check the destination number of the message**; procedure which is disclosed by Ahn).

Regarding claim 22, Ahn discloses a processing system comprising: a processor; and a storage medium that stores instructions which, if executed by the processor, will cause the processor to perform a plurality of operations to send a message from a first mobile communication device in a first wireless network to a second mobile communication device in a second wireless network (Figs. 10-11; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that the processor and the storage medium that stores instructions are inherently present in Ahn, i.e., given that the reference shows a process, the process would be implemented by a processor that requires a "storage medium that stores instructions", e.g., a RAM, to function), the plurality of operations comprising: receiving the message in a first format compatible with the first wireless network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with the second wireless network, wherein the first and the second wireless networks are of different types (page 7, paragraph [0122]).

Regarding claim 23, Ahn discloses the method of claim 22 (see above), wherein the first wireless network is a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network and the second wireless network is a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 26, Ahn discloses a wireless communication system comprising: a first wireless network (Figs. 10-11); and an interconnection coupling the first wireless network to a second wireless network (Figs. 10-11, reference numeral 300), the interconnection including a Home Location Register (HLR) function operable to cause a plurality of messages transmitted between the first and second wireless networks to be routed through a Mobile Service Center (MSC) function of the interconnection (page 2, paragraph [0031]; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]).

Regarding claim 27, Ahn discloses the wireless communication system of claim 26 (see above), wherein the interconnection is used as a firewall between the first and second wireless networks (page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that according to Applicant's specification (page 16, paragraph [0039]), it teaches that the interconnection can be used as a firewall **since the HLR can check the destination number of the message**; procedure which is disclosed by Ahn).

Regarding claim 28, Ahn discloses a wireless communication system comprising: means for receiving a message in a first format compatible with a first wireless network (Figs. 10-11; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); means for translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with a second wireless network (Figs. 10-11, reference numeral 300; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]), wherein the first and second wireless networks

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are of different types (Figs. 10-11; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]); and means for forwarding the translated message to the second wireless network if a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (Figs. 10-11; page 7, paragraphs [0119]-[0122]; note that the HLR transmits the location information of the receipt terminal and the recipient mobile device receives the message, hence, the destination number must have been valid in order for it to receive it).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. Claims 1, 4, 6, 16, 19, 22, 24-25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer et al. (hereinafter "Sawyer"; Patent No.: 5,946,629).

Regarding claim 1, Sawyer discloses a method to send a message from a first mobile communication device in a first wireless network to a second mobile communication device in a second network (Fig. 1; col. 3, lines 4-21), the method comprising: receiving the message in a

first format compatible with the first wireless network (col. 3, lines 52-61); and translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with the second network (col. 3, lines 52-61).

Sawyer fails to disclose a second **wireless** network (note that Sawyer discloses the second network to be e.g., a LAN or WAN).

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time the invention was made to make the networks, e.g. the LAN or WAN of Sawyer, wireless since it was known in the art that doing so would provide and increase mobility.

Regarding claim 4, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses wherein translating the message comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters from the message (Fig. 3, reference numerals 114, 124, 134, or 144); and constructing a second message in the second format using the plurality of parameters (Fig. 3, reference numerals 116, 126, 136, or 146).

Regarding claim 6, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses further comprising: determining whether a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 9); and forwarding the translated message to the second mobile communication device in the second wireless network if the destination number is valid (Fig. 3, reference numerals 120, 130, 140, or 150).

Regarding claim 16, Sawyer discloses a wireless communication system comprising: a first wireless network (Fig. 1, reference numeral 10); and an interconnection coupling the first wireless network to a second network (Fig. 1, reference numeral 18), the interconnection being operable to reformat a message from a first mobile communication device operating on the first

wireless network directly into a format compatible with the second network (col. 3, lines 26-28 and 47-65).

Sawyer fails to disclose a second **wireless** network (note that Sawyer discloses the second network to be e.g., a LAN or WAN).

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time the invention was made to make the networks, e.g. the LAN or WAN of Sawyer, wireless since it was known in the art that doing so would provide and increase mobility.

Regarding claim 19, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses wherein the interconnection is operable to determine whether a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (from col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 9).

Regarding claim 22, Sawyer discloses a processing system comprising: a processor; and a storage medium that stores instructions which, if executed by the processor, will cause the processor to perform a plurality of operations to send a message from a first mobile communication device in a first wireless network to a second mobile communication device in a second network (col. 3, lines 26-28 and 47-65; note that the processor and the storage medium that stores instructions are inherently present in Sawyer, i.e., given that the reference shows a process, the process would be implemented by a processor that requires a “storage medium that stores instructions”, e.g., a RAM, to function), the plurality of operations comprising: receiving the message in a first format compatible with the first wireless network (col. 3, lines 26-28 and 47-65); and translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with the second network, wherein the first and the second networks are of different types (col. 3, lines 26-28 and 47-65).

Sawyer fails to disclose a second **wireless** network (note that Sawyer discloses the second network to be e.g., a LAN or WAN).

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time the invention was made to make the networks, e.g. the LAN or WAN of Sawyer, wireless since it was known in the art that doing so would provide and increase mobility.

Regarding claim 24, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses wherein translating the message comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters from the message (Fig. 3, reference numerals 114, 124, 134, or 144); and constructing a second message in the second format using the plurality of parameters (Fig. 3, reference numerals 116, 126, 136, or 146).

Regarding claim 25, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses wherein the plurality of operations further comprise: determining whether a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 9); and forwarding the second message to the second mobile communication device in the second network if the destination number is valid in the second network (Fig. 3, reference numerals 120, 130, 140, or 150).

Regarding claim 28, Sawyer discloses a wireless communication system comprising: means for receiving a message in a first format compatible with a first wireless network (col. 3, lines 52-56); means for translating the message from the first format directly into a second format compatible with a second network (col. 3, lines 56-60), wherein the first and second networks are of different types (col. 3, lines 52-60); and means for forwarding the translated message to the second network if a destination number of the message is valid in the second wireless network (col. 3, lines 52-60; col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 4).

Sawyer fails to disclose a second **wireless** network (note that Sawyer discloses the second network to be e.g., a LAN or WAN).

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time the invention was made to make the networks, e.g. the LAN or WAN of Sawyer, wireless since it was known in the art that doing so would provide and increase mobility.

10. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Chesnais et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0087704).

Regarding claim 5, Sawyer discloses the method of claim 4 (see above), wherein the plurality of parameters includes destination information (from col. 5, line 58, through col. 6, line 9). Sawyer fails to disclose source information, and delivery priority.

However, Chesnais, in a method wherein translating a message comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters from the message and constructing a second message in a second format using the plurality of parameters, discloses wherein the plurality of parameters include destination information, source information, and delivery priority (page 4, paragraph [0041]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to include in the plurality of parameters of Sawyer destination information, source information, and delivery priority as suggested by Chesnais.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to include in the plurality of parameters destination information, source information, and delivery priority because those features can be used for analyzing the message (Chesnais: page 4, paragraph [0041]).

11. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahn as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Sawyer.

Regarding claim 11, Ahn discloses the method of claim 10 (see above). Ahn fails to disclose wherein translating the FSM comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters; and constructing a second message in the CDMA compatible format using the plurality of parameters.

However, Sawyer, in a method to send a message from a first mobile communication device to a second mobile communication device, discloses wherein translating the FSM comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters (Fig. 3, from col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 55); and constructing a second message in the compatible format using the plurality of parameters (Fig. 3, from col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate wherein the translating the FSM of Ahn comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters; and constructing a second message in the CDMA compatible format of Ahn using the plurality of parameters as suggested by Sawyer.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to incorporate wherein the translating the FSM comprises: extracting a plurality of parameters and constructing a second message in the CDMA compatible format using the plurality of parameters because it would analyze the destination information so it can be automatically delivered and do any re-formatting needed for transmission to the second network (Fig. 3, from col. 5, line 58 through col. 6, line 55).

12. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahn as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Sawyer.

Regarding claim 14, Ahn discloses the mobile wireless network interconnection of claim 12 (see above), further comprising a SMS message server center (SMSC) (Figs. 10-11; note the SMC). Ahn fails to disclose it to route the message to a non-CDMA network in response to checking a destination number of the message against the information in the HLR.

However, Sawyer, in a network interconnection, discloses to route the message to a non-CDMA network in response to checking a destination number of the message against the information in the HLR (from col. 3, line 26 through col. 4, line 6; col. 5, lines 6-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate in the SMSC of Ahn to route the message to a non-CDMA network in response to checking a destination number of the message against the information in the HLR as suggested by Sawyer.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to incorporate in the SMSC of Ahn to route the message to a non-CDMA network in response to checking a destination number of the message against the information in the HLR because it would increase the capability of the interconnection system since it is not restricted to work with only one type of network.

Regarding claim 15, in the obvious combination, Sawyer discloses wherein the non-CDMA network is an Internet (col. 5, lines 30-32).

13. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahn as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Chesnais.

Regarding claim 17, Ahn discloses the wireless communication system of claim 16 (see above). Ahn fails to disclose wherein the interconnection is operable to extract from the message

a plurality of parameters including destination information, source information, and delivery priority.

However, Chesnais, in a wireless communication system that reformats a message, discloses wherein the interconnection is operable to extract from the message a plurality of parameters including destination information, source information, and delivery priority (page 4, paragraph [0041]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to operate the interconnection of Ahn to extract from the message a plurality of parameters including destination information, source information, and delivery priority as suggested by Chesnais.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to operate the interconnection to extract from the message a plurality of parameters including destination information, source information, and delivery priority because those features can be used for analyzing the message (Chesnais: page 4, paragraph [0041]).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero whose telephone number is (571) 272-7839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


9/6/85
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SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER